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WPI Acc No: 1990-212093/199028

Semiconductor device with monocrystal selectively on silica layer -

produced from contact portion of silicon and aluminium specified temp.

range etc. NoAbstract Dwg 1/8

Patent Assignee: EPSON CORP (SHIH )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

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SILICON;

Week

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Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 88295065 A 19881122

Title Terms: SEMICONDUCTOR; DEVICE; MONOCRYSTAL; SELECT; SILICA; LAYER;

PRODUCE; CONTACT; PORTION; TEMPERATURE; RANGE; NOABSTRACT

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会発明の名称

半導体装置の製造方法

**郊特 顧 昭63-295065** 

②出 顧 昭63(1988)11月22日

伊発 明 者 岡

秀明

長野県諏訪市大和3丁目3番5号 セイコーエプソン株式

会社内

の出 顧 人 セイコーエブソン株式

東京都新宿区西新宿2丁目4番1号

会社

四代 理 人 弁理士 上柳 雅誉 外1名

i #5

1. 発明の名称

半導体装置の製造方法

- 2.特許請求の範囲
- 1) (a) 絶縁性非晶質材料上にシリコンを主体 とする非晶質材料層を形成する工程、
- (b) 該非品質材料層上に金属層を形成しパター ン形成する工程。
- (c) 熱処理等により、該非晶質材料限と該金属 層が接触している領域に結晶核を生成させる工程、
- (d)放非品質材料層を前記結晶核をシードとして、熱処理等により結晶成長させる工程。
- (e) 結晶成長させたシリコン種に半導体需子を 形成する工程を少なくとも有することを特徴とす る半導体装置の製造方法。
- 3. 発明の詳細な説明

#### 【産業上の利用分野】

本発明は、半導体装置の製造方法に係わり、特に、絶縁性非晶質材料上に選択的に単結晶半導体 酸を形成する半導体装置の製造方法に関する。

#### 【従来の技術】

ガラス、石英等の絶縁性非晶質差板や、Si O。等の絶縁性非晶質層上に、高性能な半導体業 子を形成する試みが成されている。

近年、大型で高解像度の液晶表示パネルや、高速で高解像度の密着型イメージセンサや三次元IC等へのニーズが高まるにつれて、上述のような 絶縁性非晶質材料上の高性能な半導体素子の実現 が特別されている。

他 性非品質材料上に薄膜トランジスク(TFT)を形成する場合を例にとると、(1)プラズマCVD法等により形成した非品質シリコンを素子材としたTFT、(2)CVD法等で形成した多結品シリコンを素子材としたTFT、(3)溶散用結晶化法等により形成した単結品シリコンを素子材としたTFT等が検討されている。

ところが、これらのTFTのうち非晶質シリコンもしく仕多結品シリコンを素子材としたTFTは、単結晶シリコンを素子材とした場合に比べてTFTの電界効果移動度が大幅に低く(非晶質シリコンTFT~10cm²/V·sec)、高性能なTFTの実現は困難であった。

一方、レーザピーム等による溶験再結晶化法 は、未だに十分に完成した技術とは言えず、また、液晶表示パネルの様に、大面積に素子を形成 する必要がある場合には技術的困難が特に大き

そこで、絶縁性非晶質材料上に高性能な半導体 紫子を形成する簡便かつ実用的な方法として、大 粒径の多結品シリコンを固相成長させる方法が注 目され、研究が進められている。 (Thin Solid Files 180 (1983) p. 227, JJAP Vol. 25 No. 2 (19

[発明が解決しようとする課題]

しかし、従来の技術では、多結晶シリコンの粒

程,

(d) 該非品質材料層を前記結晶核をシードとして、熱処理等により結晶成長させる工程。

(e)結晶成長させたシリコン暦に半導体素子を 形成する工程を少なくとも有することを特徴とす る。

#### 〔実 施 员〕

第1 図は、本発明の実施例における半線体装置の製造工程図の一例である。前、第1 図では半導体素子として溶験トランジスタ(TFT)を形成する場合を例としている。

任、結晶粒界の存在する位置を十分に製御することが困難であった。従って、仮に大粒径の多結品シリコンが形成できたとしても、結晶粒の内部に形成された丁FTと結晶位界部に丁PTの関で特性が大力をでは、下下丁で構成した正立の場合に大力を開展が、結晶粒界部に位置する特性の怒い丁FTの特性で制限されたり、最悪の場合は、回路が動作しない等の重大な問題が発生した。

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明の半導体装置の製造方法は、

(a) 絶縁性非晶質材料上にシリコンを主体とする非晶質材料層を形成する工程。

(b) 該非品質材料層上に金属層を形成しパター ン形成する工程。

(c) 無処理等により、該非晶質材料層と該金属 層が接触している領域に結晶核を生成させる工

法、獲者法、EB素者法、MBE法、スパッタ法等で形成後、Si、Ar、B、P、He、Ne、Kr、H等の元素をイオン打ち込みして、該敬結晶シリコン等を非品質化する等の方法がある。

(B)は、該本品質材料暦1024となる。該本品質を別して、該立品間をシード領域104となる。 は該金品間をシード領域104となる。 は該金品間には 103を残して、 200項目 103を残して、 200項を行うと、 200項目を行うと、 200項目を行うと、 200項目を行うと、 200項目を行うと、 200項目を行うと、 200項目を行うを表示している。 200項目を行うを表示している。 200項目を行うを表示している。 200項目を行うを表示している。 200項目を表示している。 200項目を行うを表示している。 200項目を行うを表示している。 200項目を行うを表示している。 200項目を表示している。 200項

尚、結晶核が生成する熱処理温度は非晶質シリコンの成膜方法によって最適値が異なる。例えば、プラズマCVD法で形成した非晶質シリコンの場合は200℃~350℃程度の比較的低温で結晶核が形成される。そのため、シード領域以外から結晶核が生成されにくい低温の熱処理でシード領域に結晶核を生成できるメリットがある。

(C) は、該非品質材料層102を該シード領

場合においても、下層部の素子に悪影響(例えば、不純物の鉱散等)を与えずに、上層部に半導体素子を形成することが出来る。続いて、ゲート電極を形成後、ソース・ドレイン領域をイオン注入法、熱拡散法、プラズマドーピング法等で形成し、層間絶縁順をCVD法、スパッタ法、プラズマCVD法等で形成する。さらに、該層間絶縁度にコンタクト大を開け、配線を形成することでTFTが形成される。

域 1 0 4 を起点として、熱処理等により選択的に結晶成長させる工程である。熱処理温度は5 5 0 ででである。熱処理温度は5 5 0 で~6 5 0 で程度で 2 0 時間~3 0 時間程度の無処理を行う。

(D)は、結晶成長させたシリコン暦105に 半導体素子を形成する工程である。尚、第1図 (D)では、半導体素子としてTFTを形成する 場合を例としている。図において、106はゲー ト電便、107はソース・ドレイン領域、108 はゲート絶縁額、109は層間絶縁膜、110は コンタクト穴、111は配線を示す。TFT形成 法の一例としては、シリコン層105をパターン 形成し、ゲート絶辞額を形成する。該ゲート絶縁 膜は熟酸化法で形成する方法(高温プロセス)と CVD法もしくはプラズマCVD法等で600℃ 程度以下の低温で形成する方法(低温プロセス) がある。低温プロセスでは、基板として安値なが ラス基板を使用できるため、大型な液晶表示パネ ルや密着型イメージセンサ等の半導体装置を低コ ストで作成できるほか、三次元IC等を形成する

第2図及び第3図は、本発明の実施例における 半導体装置の製造工程図の別の一例である。第2 図は断面図、第3図は平面図である。

第2図及び第3図において、(A)は、ガラス、石英等の絶縁性非品質基板、もしくはSiの・等の絶縁性非品質材料層等の絶縁性非品質材料層等の絶縁性非品質材料層の 料201上にシリコンを主体とする非品質材料層の 形成方法としては、ブラズマCVD法、尾移法としては、ブラズマCVD法、尾移法、MBE法、スパッタ法、CVD法、等で非品質シリコンを成蹊する方法と、微結品シリコンをもしくは多結品シリコンもしくは多結品シリコンもしくは多結品シリコンもしくは多結品シリコンもしくな多にある。

(B)は、該非品質材料層202上に金属層2 03を形成し該金属層をシード領域204となる 部分を残して除去し、熱処理等によって、金属層 203と該非品質材料層202が接触している部 分にシードとなる結晶核を生成させ、続いて、該 非基質材料層202を所定の形状にパターン形成 する工程である。 尚、シード領域を結晶化させる 前に非晶質材料層のパターン形成を行ってもよ い。金属灌としてA1を用いた場合を例にする と、前述の通り該金属層203と接触している非 **基質シリコンは他の部分と比べてより低温でしか** も短時間で結晶核が発生し易い。そこで、金属層 と接触していない部分からは結晶技が発生しない 温度及び時間の熱処理を行うと、シード領域から 選択的に結晶成長を誘起することができる。具体 的には温度200℃~450℃程度で15分~2 時間程度の無処理を行うと、金雲度と非晶質シリ コン層の界面付近に結晶核が生成し結晶成長が始 まる。続いて、金属層(Al)203をリン酸等 でエッチング除去する。金属層を除去する理由 は、前述の過り続いて行うより高い温度での熱処 理の際、金属の非晶質シリコン中(特に素子形成 領域まで)への異常拡散を防止するためである。

ておくと、シード領域で複数の結晶被が生成した場合でも、どちらか一方の優勢な(結晶成長速度が違い、又は、結晶被が早く発生した等の)結晶成長が細い遠結領域で選択され、島状領域は単結晶化される。第4図にその結晶成長の模式図を示す。第4図において、401は島状領域、402は連結領域、403はシード領域、404及び405は結晶粒を示す。

又、連結領域で単一の結晶成長に選択されない場合でも第5回の結晶成長の模式図に示すれる。第5回を記述を存在する位置は大幅に制限される。第5回はおいて、501ははは、502は結晶を発行して、503はからないであり、504は結晶を発行しても確立がほぼるの領域であり、503は結晶を発行して、MOS型トランジスをである。では、半導体電子として、MOS型トランジスをでは、は第子の手で関すが領域405に入るように素子を配置されば、結晶を発による素子特性の大幅なばらつきを

尚、結晶核が生成する熱処理温度は非温質シリコンの成態方法によって最適値が異なる。例えば、プラズマCVD法で形成した非晶質シリコンの場合は200℃~350℃程度の比較的低温で結晶核が生成される。そのため、シード領域以外から結晶核が生成されにくい低温の熱処理でシード領域に結晶核を生成できるメリットがある。

設いて、非晶質シリコン腫を所定の形状にバターン形成する。第2図では該非晶質シリコン層を 条子を形成する領域となる島状領域205と該島 状領域205と該シード領域204を結ぶ遮結領 域206を少なくとも有する形状にバターン形成 する場合を例としている。

(C) は、該非品質材料層202を該シード領域204を起点として、熱処理等により選択的に結晶成長させる工程である。熱処理温度は550で~650で程度で20時間~30時間程度の熱処理を行う。

非晶質シリコン層を前述の如く島状領域205 と連結領域208を有する影状にパターン形成し

無くすことができる。

(D)は、結晶成長させた島状領域205に半 神体素子を形成する工程である。尚、第2回 (D)では、半導体素子としてTFTを形成する 場合を例としている。図において、207はゲート電極、208はソース・ドレイン領域、209 はゲート絶縁線、210は層間絶縁線、211は コンタクト穴、212は配線を示す。TFT形成 の形成方法は第1図の実施例と同様の方法で形成 できる。前述のようにTFTのチャンネル領域に できる。前述のようにTFTのチャンネル領域に 配置することで結晶粒界による素子特性のばらつ きを皆無にし、参賀りを大幅に向上させることが

非晶質シリコン階のパターン形状は第2回に示した形状の他にも様々な形状が考えられる。例えば、第6回〜第8回は本発明の実施例における連結領域の平面図の例を示す。第6回〜第8回において、601、701、801はシード領域、602、702、802は44年間域、603、70

#### 特開平2-140915 (5)

3、803は連結領域、604、605、704、705、804、805は結晶粒を示す。避結領域の幅にテーパをつけたり、幅の狭い領域706を設ける等連結領域の形状を工夫することで、結晶成長の選択をより完全に行ういいたという。特に、本発明に基づく全体が発生しいがある。大統一に対して多結晶は成長の選択が歩留りの大統の、上述のような結晶は反の選択が歩留領域等にというがある。又、連結では、2000では、1000では、1000ででは、1000では、

尚、第1図〜第3図の実施例では金属層としてA1を用いる場合を例としたが、本発明はこれに限定されるものではない。例えば、A1〜Si等のA1合金、Cr. Ni. Mo、W、Au、Pt、Ti等の金属もしくはそれらの合金を該金質層として用いることもできる。A1〜Si等の

さらに、溶融再結晶化法等とは異なり、本発明はせいぜい650℃程度の低温の熱処理が加わるだけであるため、(1)番板として安価なガラス 弦板を使用できる。(2)三次元ICでは、下層部の素子に悪影響(例えば、不純物の拡散等)を与えずに上層部に半導体素子を形成することが出来る。等のメリットもある。

Siと金属との合金を用いると結晶核が生成し異くなる場合がある。Al-Siの場合を例にとると、Siの含有量をO.5wt%程度以下にすると結晶核が均一に発生し易くなる。(Siの含有量が上述の値より大きくなると、より高温の熱処理を行わないと結晶核が生成し難くなる。)

又:本実施例では非品質シリコン暦の上に金属層を形成する場合を例としたが、積層順はこの逆でもよい。但し、金属層上に非品質シリコン層を形成した場合は無処理剤に金属層を除去することができない、金属層の段差部を非品質シリコン層がステップカバーしなければならない等の問題が生する。

又、本発明は、実施例に示したTFT以外に も、絶縁ゲート型半導体素子全般に応用できるほか、バイポーラトランジスタ、酢電誘導型トラン ジスタ、太陽電池・光センサをはじめとする光電 変換素子等の半導体素子全般に応用でき、極めて 有効な製造方法となる。

(発明の効果)

また、本発明は、実施例に示したTFT以外にも、絶様ゲート型半導体素子全般に応用できるほか、パイポーラトランジスタ、部電誘導型トランジスタ、太陽電池・光センサをはじめとする光電変換素子等の半導体素子を絶様材料上に形成する場合に極めて有効な製造方法となる。

#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図(a)~(d)は本発明の実施例における半導体装置の製造工程図である。

第2図(a)~(d)及び第3図(a)~ (d)は本発明の実施例における半導体装置の製造方法であり、第2図は断面図、第3図は平面図である。

第4図及び第5図は結晶成長の模式図である。 第6図~第8図は本発明の実施例における連結 領域の平面図である。

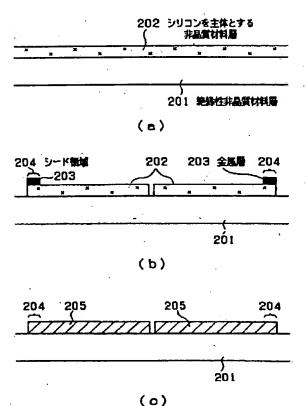
101、201・・・絶縁性非品質材料

102、202・・・非晶質材料層

### 特開平2-140915 (6)

102 シリコンを主体とする ( 非品質材料層 101 建路性非品質材料層 (a) 104 シード報知 102 103 金属局 104 403 1Ó1 (b) 105 結晶成長させた 105' 結果拉罪 105 104 104 101 **(0)** 

#### 第 1 図



103、203・・・金属層

104、204・/・シード領域

106、207・・・ゲート電镀

107、208・・・ソース・ドレイン領域

108、209・・ゲート絶辞順

109、210・・・雇助能辞職

110、211・・・コンタクト穴

111,212. . . 配線

401,501,602,702,802

· · 島状領域

402.502.603.703.803

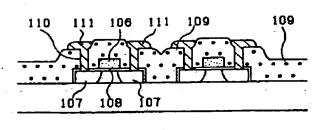
・・連絡領域

403,503,601,701,801

・・・シード領域

以上

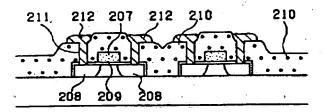
出版人 セイコーエブソン株式会社 代理人 弁理士 上 柳 雅 著(他1名)



(d)

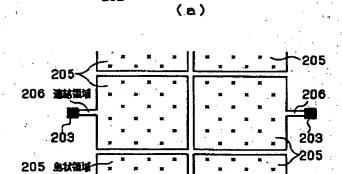
# 第1図

# 特開平2-140915 (7)



(d)

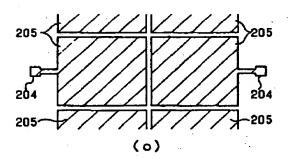
第 2 図

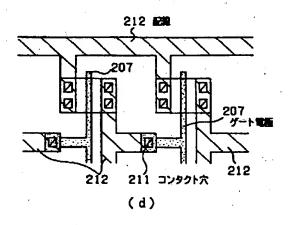


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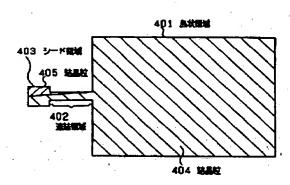
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(b)

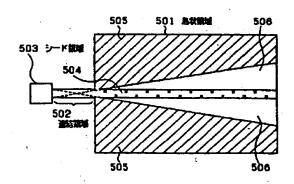




第 3 図

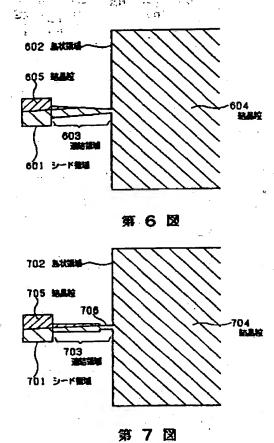


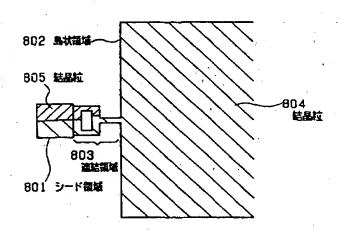
第4図



第 5 図

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第 8 図

PTO #96-225

Japanese Kokai Patent No. Hei 2[1990]-140915

MANUFACTURING METHOD FOR SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES
Hideaki Oka

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. OCTOBER 1995
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#### JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE

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# SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MANUFACTURING METHOD [Handotaisochi no seizohoho]

Inventor:

Hideaki Oka

Applicant:

Seiko Epson Corp.

[There are no amendments to this patent.]

#### <u>Claim</u>

- 1. A semiconductor device manufacturing method characterized in that it includes:
- (a) a process in which an amorphous material layer which mainly consists of silicon is formed upon insulating amorphous material,
- (b) a process in which a metal layer is formed upon the said amorphous material layer for pattern formation,
- (c) a process in which crystal nuclei are grown in areas in which the said amorphous material layer makes contact with the said metal layer by heat treatment, for example,
- (d) a process in which the said amorphous material layer is crystal grown through a heat treatment, for example, by using the aforementioned crystal nuclei as seeds, and
- (e) a process in which a semiconductor element is formed in the silicon layer which is crystal grown.

# Detailed explanation of the invention

# Field of industrial application

The present invention concerns a manufacturing method for semiconductor devices, in particular, it concerns a manufacturing method for semiconductor devices in which a monocrystalline semiconductor film is selectively formed upon insulating amorphous material.

Attempts have been made to form a high-performance semiconductor element upon an insulating amorphous substrate, such as glass and quartz, for example, and an insulating amorphous layer, such as SiO<sub>2</sub>, for example.

As the need for large, high-definition liquid crystal display panels with high-speed, high-definition contact-type image sensors, and three-dimensional ICs, for example, has increased in recent years, so has the expectation of realizing the aforementioned high-performance semiconductor elements upon an insulating amorphous material.

Using the formation of a thin film transistor (TFT) upon insulating amorphous material as an example, the following is being examined: (1) TFT using amorphous silicon which is formed by the plasma CVD method, for example, as the element material; (2) TFT using polycrystalline silicon which is formed by the CVD method, for example, as the element material; and (3) TFT using monocrystalline silicon which is formed by the fusion recrystallization method, for example, as the element material.

However, of these TFTs, with respect to TFTs using amorphous silicon and polycrystalline silicon as the element materials, the mobility of the carriers with applied electric field of these types of TFTs is dramatically lower than when monocrystalline silicon was used as the element material (amorphous silicon TFT < 1 cm²/V·sec and monocrystalline silicon TFT  $\approx$  10 cm²/V·sec), therefore, attainment of a high-performance TFT was difficult.

Also, the fusion recrystallization method using a laser beam, for example, cannot yet be considered a sufficiently developed technology. Moreover, the technical difficulty is particularly great when it is necessary for an element to be formed for a large area as in a liquid crystal display panel, for example.

Therefore, a method in which polycrystalline silicon having a large particle diameter can be solid grown has received much attention and its research has advanced to the point where the technique is an easy yet practical method to form a high-performance semiconductor element on an insulating amorphous material (Thin Solid Films 100 (1983) p. 227, JJAP Vol. 25 No. 2 (1986) p.L121).

Problems to be solved by the present invention

However, sufficient control of the particle diameter of the polycrystalline silicon and the position at which the crystal grain boundary is present was difficult in the conventional technology. Accordingly, even though polycrystalline silicon with a large particle diameter can be tentatively formed, there was a drastic difference between the characteristics of a TFT which is formed with the crystal grain and a TFT with the channel region of the TFT located at the crystal grain boundary. Therefore, serious problems occurred such as the operating speed of scanning circuits constructed from TFT being controlled by the poor characteristics of TFTs located at the crystal grain boundary, and the circuit not operating under worst care conditions, for example.

Therefore, the present invention provides a manufacturing method in which the position of the crystal grain boundary is controlled and a semiconductor element is selectively formed in a crystal region.

## Means to solve the problems

The semiconductor device manufacturing method of the present invention is characterized in that it includes:

- (a) a process in which an amorphous material layer which mainly consists of silicon is formed upon insulating amorphous material,
- (b) a process in which a metal layer is formed upon the said amorphous material layer for pattern formation,
- (c) a process in which crystal nuclei are grown in areas at which the said amorphous material layer makes contact with the said metal layer by a heat treatment, for example,
- (d) a process in which the said amorphous material layer is crystal grown through a heat treatment, for example, by using the aforementioned crystal nuclei as seeds, and
- (e) a process in which semiconductor elements are formed in the silicon layer which is crystal grown.

#### Application examples

Figure 1 shows one example of manufacturing process diagrams of a semiconductor device in an application example of the present invention. An example in which a thin film transistor (TFT) is formed as a semiconductor element is used in Figure 1.

In Figure 1, (A) indicates a process in which an amorphous material layer (102) which consists mainly of silicon is formed on insulating amorphous material (101), such as an insulating amorphous substrate consisting of glass and quartz, for example, or an insulating amorphous material layer consisting of SiO<sub>2</sub>, for example. Methods for forming the said amorphous material layer include forming an amorphous silicon film by plasma CVD, vapor deposition, EB deposition, MBE, sputtering, and CVD, for example; methods in which monocrystalline silicon or polycrystalline silicon, for example, is first formed include plasma CVD, CVD, vapor deposition, EB deposition, MBE, and sputtering, for example, and an element, such as Si, Ar, B, P, He, Ne, Kr, and H, for example, is ion implanted in order to noncrystallize the said monocrystalline silicon or polycrystalline silicon, for example.

(B) indicates a process in which a metal layer (103) is formed upon the said amorphous material layer (102), the said metal layer is eliminated while leaving sections which become seed regions (104), and crystal nuclei which become seeds are formed in areas in which the said amorphous material layer (102) makes contact with the metal layer (103) through heat treatment, for example. Using Al as the metal layer, for example, the temperature of the amorphous silicon which makes contact with the said metal layer (103) is lower than other areas, and crystal nuclei can easily be generated in a short period of time. Accordingly, since heat treatment is processed at the temperature and time at which crystal nuclei are not generated in areas which do make contact with the metal layer, crystal growth can be selectively induced from the seed regions (104). In a specific

example, since heat treatment is processed at approximately 200°C to 450°C for approximately 15 min to 2 h after vapor-depositing Al, for example and pattern forming it, crystal nuclei are formed near the interface between the metal layer and the amorphous silicon layer, and crystal growth starts. The metal layer (Al) (103) is successively removed with phosphoric acid, for example, through etching. The reason for eliminating the metal layer is to prevent an abnormal diffusion of the metal into the amorphous silicon (particularly into the element forming region) during heat treatment at high temperature which successively takes place. The aforementioned abnormal diffusion can also be prevented by establishing the film thickness of the metal layer, such as Al, for example, at least at the same or less than the film thickness of the amorphous silicon layer. For example, the abnormal diffusion can be reduced by using a metal layer of approximately 100-500 Å or less on an amorphous silicon layer of 200-1000 Å.

The heat treatment temperature for forming crystal nuclei has a different optimum value accordingly to the film forming method for amorphous silicon. For example, crystal nuclei are formed at a relatively low temperature of approximately 200-350°C when the amorphous silicon which is formed by the plasma CVD method is used. Accordingly, there is merit in forming crystal nuclei in the seed regions through low temperature heat treatment since it is difficult to generate crystal nuclei in areas other than the seed regions.

(C) indicates a process in which the said amorphous material layer (102) is selectively crystal grown through heat treatment, for example, using the said seed regions (104) as starting

points. The heat treatment temperature is approximately 550-650°C, and heat treatment is applied for approximately 20-30 h.

(D) indicates a process in which a semiconductor element is formed in the crystal grown silicon layer (105). TFT is formed as a semiconductor element in the example in Figure 1 (D). the figure, (106) is a gate electrode, (107) is a source-drain region, (108) is a gate insulating film, (109) is a layer insulating film, (110) is a contact hole, and (111) is wiring. As one example of the TFT formation method, the silicon layer (105) is patterned and a gate insulating film is formed. said gate insulating film can be formed by a method using the thermal oxidation method (high temperature process) or by a method at a low temperature of less than 600°C by the CVD method or the plasma CVD method, for example, (low temperature process). Inexpensive glass substrates can be used when the low-temperature process is used, therefore, semiconductor devices, such as large liquid crystal display panels and contact type image sensors, for example, can be fabricated at low cost, and also when forming a three-dimensional IC, for example, a semiconductor element can be formed at the upper layer section without negatively affecting the element at the lower layer section (diffusion of impurities, for example). The gate electrode is successively formed, and the source-drain region is formed by ion injection, thermal diffusion, or plasma doping, for example, and the layer insulating film is formed by the CVD, sputtering, or plasma CVD, for example. Furthermore, a contact hole is formed at the said layer insulating film for forming wiring, and TFT is formed.

The mobility of the carriers with applied electric field of the low temperature processed TFT (n-channel) manufactured by the manufacturing method for semiconductor devices based on the present invention is 200-350 cm²/V·sec, and a high-performance TFT was formed on a glass substrate. This is the result of the selective crystal growth with satisfactory processability by the manufacturing method of the present invention. Furthermore, the defect density is reduced and the aforementioned mobility of the carriers with applied electric field further improves if the process in which the semiconductor element is exposed to a plasma atmosphere formed from a gas, such as hydrogen gas or ammonia gas, is included in the aforementioned TFT forming process.

Figures 2 and 3 indicate another example of manufacturing process diagrams of a semiconductor device in an application example of the present invention. Figure 2 indicates cross-sectional diagrams, and Figure 3 indicates top view diagrams.

In Figures 2 and 3, (A) indicates a process in which an amorphous material layer (202) which consists mainly of silicon is formed on insulating amorphous material (201), such as an insulating amorphous substrate consisting of glass and quartz, for example, or an insulating amorphous material layer consisting of SiO<sub>2</sub>, for example. Methods for forming the said amorphous material layer include forming the amorphous silicon by plasma CVD, vapor deposition, EB deposition, MBE, sputtering, and CVD, for example, a method in which monocrystalline silicon or polycrystalline silicon, for example, is first formed by plasma CVD, CVD, vapor deposition, EB deposition, MBE, and sputtering,

for example, and an element, such as Si, Ar, B, P, He, Ne, Kr, and H, for example, is ion implanted in order to noncrystallize the said monocrystalline silicon or polycrystalline silicon, for example.

(B) indicates a process in which a metal layer (203) is formed upon the said amorphous material layer (202), the said metal layer is removed while leaving sections which become seed regions (204), and crystal nuclei which become seeds are formed in an area in which the said amorphous material layer (202) makes contact with the metal layer (203) through heat treatment, for example, and the said amorphous material layer (202) is successively patterned to the desired form. Also, the amorphous material layer can also be patterned before growing the seed regions. Using Al as the metal layer in an example, as described above, the temperature of the amorphous silicon that makes contact with the said metal layer (203) is lower than other areas, and crystal nuclei can easily be generated in a short period of time. Accordingly, since heat treatment is applied at the temperature and time at which crystal nuclei are not generated in areas which do not make contact with the metal layer, crystal growth can be selectively induced from the seed In a specific example, since heat treatment is applied at approximately 200-450°C for approximately 15 min to 2 h, crystal nuclei are formed near the interface between the metal layer and the amorphous silicon layer, and crystal growth starts. The metal layer (Al) (203) is successively removed with phosphoric acid, for example, through etching. As described above, the reason for removing the metal layer is to prevent the abnormal diffusion of the metal into the amorphous silicon

(particularly into the element forming region) during heat treatment at a high temperature which subsequently takes place. The heat treatment temperature for forming crystal nuclei has a different optimum value according to the film forming method for amorphous silicon. For example, crystal nuclei are formed at a relatively low temperature of approximately 200-350°C when the amorphous silicon which is formed by the plasma CVD method is used. Accordingly, there is merit in forming crystal nuclei in the seed regions through a low temperature heat treatment since it is difficult to generate crystal nuclei in areas other than the seed regions.

The amorphous silicon layer is patterned to a specific form. Figure 2 indicates an example in which the aforementioned amorphous silicon layer is patterned to a form which includes island regions (205) and connecting regions (206) which connect the said island region (205) to the said seed region (204).

(C) indicates a process in which the said amorphous material layer (202) is selectively crystal grown through heat treatment, for example, using the said seed regions (204) as starting points. The heat treatment temperature is approximately 550-650°C, and heat treatment is applied for approximately 20-30 h.

By patterning the amorphous silicon layer to include island regions (205) and connecting regions (206) as described above, even when multiple crystal nuclei are formed in the seed regions, any of the connecting regions which are superior (such as a fast crystal growth speed or early generation of crystal nuclei, for example) are selected for fast crystal growth, and the island regions are monocrystallized. Figure 4 indicates a pattern

diagram of the said crystal growth. In Figure 4, (401) is the island region, (402) is the connecting region, (403) is the seed region, and (404) and (405) indicate crystal grains.

As indicated in the pattern diagram of the crystal growth in Figure 5, the location of the existence of the crystal grain boundary can be significantly limited even when monocrystalline growth is not selected in the connecting region. In Figure 5, (501) is the island region, (502) is the connecting region, (503) is the seed region, (504) is a location at which the probability of the existence of the crystal grain boundary is high, and (505) are the areas in which the probability of the presence of the crystal grain boundary is practically zero. (506) is a region between both (gray zone). Accordingly, when using a MOS transistor and TFT as examples of the semiconductor element, a significant variation in element characteristics by the crystal grain boundary can be eliminated by arranging the element so that the channel region of the said element is arranged within the region (405).

(D) indicates a process in which a semiconductor element is formed at the crystal grown island regions (205). TFT is formed as a semiconductor element in the example in Figure 2 (D). In the figure, (207) is a gate electrode, (208) is a source-drain region, (209) is a gate insulating film, (210) is a layer insulating film, (211) is a contact hole, and (212) is wiring. The method of formation of TFT can be the same method as in the application example of Figure 1. As described above, the variation of element characteristics by the crystal grain boundary can be eliminated by arranging the channel region (213) of the TFT in a region at which the probability of the existence

of the crystal grain boundary is practically zero, and the yield significantly improved.

With respect to the pattern of the amorphous silicon layer, various other forms can be considered besides the shapes indicated in Figure 2. For example, Figures 6-8 indicate examples of top view diagrams of connecting regions in the application examples of the present invention. In Figures 6-8, (601), (701), and (801) are seed regions, (602), (702), and (802) are island regions, (603), (703), and (803) are connecting regions, (604) and (605), (704) and (705), and (804) and (805) are crystal grains. The selection of crystal growth can be attained more completely by devising the form of the connecting region, such as by tapering the width of the connecting region and providing a region of narrow width (706), for example. Polycrystal nuclei are easily generated in the seed region particularly in the seed formation method using the metallic film based on the present invention; therefore, the aforementioned selection of the crystal growth effectively brings about a drastic improvement in the yield. Also, the heat treatment time is shortened by increasing crystal growth speed by approximately 10 times by doping with a concentration of approximately  $10^{[llegible]}-10^{[llegible]}$ cm<sup>-3</sup> with such impurities as P (phosphorus), for example, in the connecting region, for example, and it is particularly effective when more widely crystallizing the island region, which is the region in which the element is to be formed.

Examples in which Al was used as the metal layer were used in the application examples in Figures 1-3; however, the present invention is not so limited. For example, Al alloys, such as

Al-Si, for example, metals, such as Cr, Ni, Mo, W, Au, Pt, and Ti, for example, and their alloys can be used as the said metal layer. In some cases, crystal nuclei are easily generated when an alloy of Si and a metal, such as Al-Si, for example, is used. Using Al-Si as an example, crystal nuclei are easily and evenly generated when the Si content is less than approximately 0.5 wt% (it is difficult to generate crystal nuclei unless a heat treatment at a higher temperature is applied when the Si content is greater than the aforementioned value).

In the application examples, the metal layer was formed on the amorphous silicon layer; however, the order of lamination can be reversed. However, problems, such as the inability to remove the metal layer before heat treatment and covering areas of the metal layer with step differences with the amorphous silicon layer, for example, occur when the amorphous silicon layer is formed above the metal layer.

Besides the TFTs indicated in the application examples, the present invention can also be applied in general to insulated gate semiconductors, and it can also be applied in general to semiconductor elements such as photoelectronic transducers, bipolar transistors, field-effect transistors, solar batteries, and optical sensors, for example, and it becomes a very effective manufacturing method.

## Effects of the present invention

As described above, in the present invention monocrystalline silicon, for example, is selectively grown upon insulating amorphous material, such as an insulating amorphous substrate

consisting of glass and quartz, for example, or an insulating amorphous material layer consisting of SiO<sub>2</sub>, for example, and the position at which the crystal grain boundary should be present can be controlled. As a result, it becomes possible to selectively form a semiconductor element in a crystallized region. A high-performance semiconductor element which is equivalent to a semiconductor element that is formed on a Si wafer can be formed on the insulating amorphous material of the present invention, and large, high-definition liquid crystal display panels high-speed high-definition contact type image sensors, and three-dimensional ICs, for example, can be easily formed.

Furthermore, unlike the fusion recrystallization method, low temperature heat treatment, which is approximately 650°C at most, is only auxiliary in the present invention. As a result, there are such merits as (1) the ability to use inexpensive glass substrates as the substrate and (2) the ability to form a semiconductor element at the upper layer section without negatively affecting (diffusion of impurities, for example) the element at the lower layer section in the three-dimensional ICs, for example.

Besides the TFTs indicated in the application examples, the present invention can also be applied in general to insulated gate semiconductors, and it can become a very effective manufacturing method when forming semiconductor elements such as photoelectronic transducers, bipolar transistors; field-effect transistors, solar batteries, and optical sensors, for example, upon the insulating material.

# Brief explanation of the figures

Figure 1 (a)-(d) are diagrams indicating manufacturing processes for a semiconductor device in an application example of the present invention.

Figure 2 (a)-(d) and Figure 3 (a)-(d) indicate a manufacturing method for a semiconductor device in an application example of the present invention, Figure 2 indicates cross sectional diagrams, and Figure 3 indicates top views.

Figure 4 and Figure 5 are pattern diagrams of the crystal growth.

Figure 6-8 are top views of the connecting regions in the application examples of the present invention.

101, 201...insulating amorphous material, 102, 202...amorphous material layer, 103, 203...metal layer, 104, 204...seed region, 106, 207...gate electrode, 107, 208...source-drain region, 108, 209...gate insulating film, 109, 210...layer insulating film, 110, 211...contact hole, 111, 212...wiring, 401 501, 602, 702, and 802...island region, 402, 502, 603, 703, and 803...connecting region, and 403, 503, 601, 701, and 801...seed region.

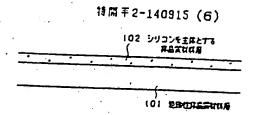
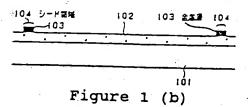


Figure 1 (a)

Key: 101 Insulating amorphous material layer
102 Amorphous material layer mainly consisting of silicon



Key: 103 Metal layer 104 Seed region

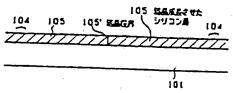


Figure 1 (c)

Key: 105 Crystallized and grown silicon layer 105' Crystal grain boundary

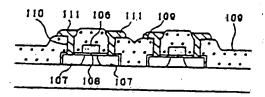


Figure 1 (d)

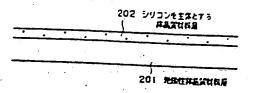
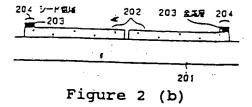


Figure 2 (a)

Key: 201 Insulating amorphous material layer 202 Amorphous material layer mainly consisting of silicon



Key: 203 Metal layer 204 Seed region

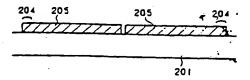


Figure 2 (c)

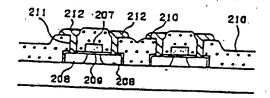


Figure 2 (d)

Figure 3 (a)

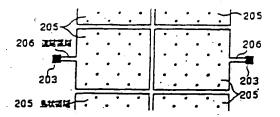


Figure 3 (b)

Key: 205 Island region 206 Connecting region

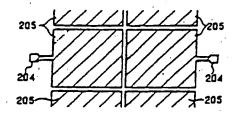


Figure 3 (c)

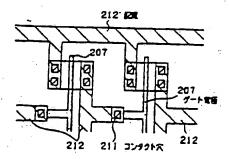


Figure 3 (d)

Key: 207 Gate electrode

211 Contact 212 Wiring Contact hole

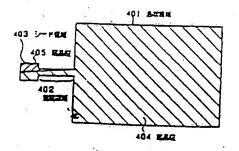


Figure 4

Island region Connecting region Seed region Crystal grain Crystal grain Key: 401 402 403 404 405

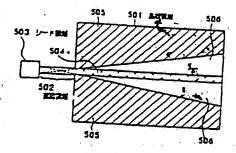


Figure 5

Key: 501 Island region 502 Connecting region 503 Seed region

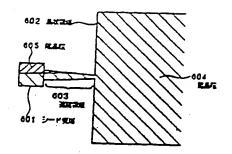


Figure 6

Key: 601 Seed region
602 Island region
603 Connecting region
604 Crystal grain
605 Crystal grain

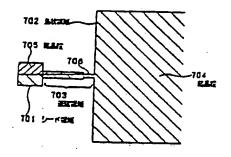


Figure 7

Key: 701 Seed region
702 Island region
703 Connecting region
704 Crystal grain
705 Crystal grain

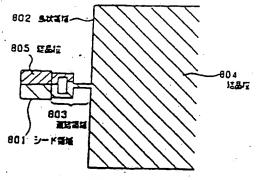


Figure 8

Key: 801 802

803

Seed region
Island region
Connecting region
Crystal grain
Crystal grain 804 805